Henry Bessemer and William Kelly (pg.464) – both worked on processing iron into steel. Importance was that thanks to them (and Robert Mushet, a British metallurgist and Abram S. Hewitt, a NJ ironmaster), they helped manufacture locomotives, steel rails, and girders for buildings. One result was steel production (city example: Pittsburgh was named as the city of steel for their iron ore).

George Bissell (pg.464) – a Pennsylvania businessman. Importance was that he showed petroleum’s usage that would lead to the rise of the petroleum industry.

Henry Ford (pg. 465) – a man who had created a famous line of cars, even in today. Importance was that he supplied the American nation cars and helped build highways (as the cars needed highways).

Wilbur and Orville Wright (pg.466) – two brothers with a large interest of flight, in Ohio. Importance was that they had created the first successful airplane, that would help others to make their own crafts, such as Charles Lindbergh who helped make aviation a national obsession.

“Various companies” (pg.467) – included: General Electric, Bell Telephone, Du Pont, etc. Importance was that they helped start corporate research and development. Also it decentralized the sources of research funding.

“Taylorism” (pg. 467) – known as the new principles of “scientific management”. Importance was that it helped reduce the need for highly trained expert; broke down the parts into separate but simple tasks; much like the moving assembly line that would cut time for various things (such as Ford and his cars).

Corporations (pg. 469) - institutions that are granted a charter recognizing it as a separate legal entity having its own privileges, and liabilities distinct from those of its members (business-wise in this case). Importance was that they helped create monopolies and produced some of the most powerful and wealthiest men in America.

Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, J. PierPont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, etc. (pgs. 469 – 472) – Carnegie had taken over the coal industries, made a monopoly, the same with Rockefeller and his oil, the same with Morgan and his financing company, and (again) the same with Vanderbilt with his railroads. Importance was that they were the most wealthiest Americans of all time and had created monopolies to get where they were, so in effect, the federal government had prevented any future monopolies (they broke any that were already in place).

The “trust” agreement (pg. 471) – where stockholders in individual corporations transferred their stocks to a small group of trustees in exchange for the shares in the trust itself. Importance was they helped corporations control over 33 percent of the manufacturing in America.

Myth of the Self-Made Man (pg. 472) – basically a myth that all people start at the bottom of the social wealth pyramid and had to work their way up, but many people said that this way, they had to be corrupt and ruthless to do it, but you cannot be caught doing this. Importance was that Cornelius Vanderbilt and others had used this myth to their advantage.

Herbert Spencer (pg.473) – created popular books in the 1870s and 1880s who had helped the theory of social Darwinism and helped successful businessmen justifies their success. Importance was that this idea had also justified the status quo (the existing state of affairs).

*The Gospel of Wealth* (pg.473) – a book created in 1901, author: Andrew Carnegie. Importance was that it told wealthy people that they must do good deeds in return for anything they have done to get to where they are (donations, etc.). Importance was that this helped create new institutions around the donated cities. Some other followers were Russell Conwell and Horatio Alger.

Lester Frank Ward (pg.476) – a Darwinist and author of *Dynamic Sociology.* Importance was that he rejected the idea of Darwinism applying to human society.

Labor Contract Law (pg.478) – a law that allowed immigrants passage into America for free (not really), but their wages are deducted to pay it off. Importance was that it made employers to encourage the immigration of unskilled laborers.

National Labor Union (pg.481) – a new national organization of the smaller divided (worker’s) union created by William H. Sylvis. Importance was that the union had tried to perform various reforms for workers’ rights, but had eventually failed.

Molly Maguires (pg.481) – a militant labor organization in the coal region of PA. Importance was that they had added a new tactic to get their rights and improve their condition – violence.

The Knights of Labor (pg.482) – a result of the first major effort to create the first real national labor organization, formed under Uriah S. Stephens. Importance was that they were another large group of workers’ unions to get better conditions as a worker.

The AFL (pg.483) – also known as the American Federation of Labor, they were a group of leaders of existing craft unions around the nation. Importance was that they had managed to leave an impression on the nation and got a few things done.

Henry Clay Frick and Eugene Debs (pg.484) – Frick was Carnegie’s chief lieutenant and Debs was a striker of the Pullman Company. Importance was that Frick had helped cause the Homestead Strike and Debs had been the leader of the Pullman strike which had shown the weakness of the working union forces.